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BOOK REVIEWS

ALL BOOKS LISTED HERE MAY BE OBTAINED, POSTAGE PREPAID, UPON APPLICATION TO THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Guide to Diplomatic Practice. By Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Satow, G. C. M. G., LL. D., D. C. L. Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York. II Vols. 1917. \$9.00.

This work is published as one of the series entitled "Contributions to International Law and Diplomacy," edited by L. Oppenheim, M. A., LL. D., *Membre de l'Institut de Droit International* and Corresponding Member of the American Institute of International Law. As the editor states, this exhaustive and painstakingly prepared treatise on diplomatic practice is intended "to be of service alike to the international lawyer, the diplomatist, and the student of history," and it therefore treats of distinctions of which the solely legal text-book would take no notice. The work is further, so the author believes, a pioneer in the English language, although many similar diplomatic guides have appeared in other European languages, from which have been drawn hither much valuable material. The first volume deals with ministries and their agents, together with precedence and kindred matters. The second volume treats of Congresses, Conferences, Treaties, Conventions, Declarations, and other forms of international compacts. For those interested officially with such negotiations this latter portion of the "Guide" will doubtless prove of intense interest; nor will it lack in interest to those familiar with the historical features of such precedents as are presented. In both volumes the custom has been followed of including in the text the documents quoted, rather than to repose them in an appendix. Such matters as good offices and mediation, concerning which there is some confusion in the popular mind, are treated with especial care. A most complete bibliography terminates the second volume.

Through War to Peace. By Albert G. Keller. The Macmillan Company, New York. 181 p. 1918. \$1.25.

This interpretation and consequent condemnation of the Germany of today in the light of national and international folkways, mores and codes, dating from before the flood, may resemble in some aspects the small boy training his Fourth of July cannon at a potato bug, and yet if the enmity Germany has aroused does not partake of fundamentals as deep as these, the blood and treasure poured out by us is little more than a libation to the gods of folly. In brief, the argument of this devoted disciple of Sumner is that the German code has run counter to the international code, the German mores countering the mores of an unmistakable, even if yet intangible, international peace-group. The result is war. Out of war will come selection. Adjustments in all countries are even now perceptible. The process of selection, the author finds, is such that "always out of the war-element have sprung variations for peace." Either in this war, or the next, or the next, the German code must be brought up to date from its present state of barbarity, must be brought into harmony with the international code. Only then will the war against the peace of the world be ended. Many will not follow Dr. Keller all the way with entire agreement, but more will respond with interest and appreciation to his honest reasoning. From hasty books upon what a given statesman might have done at a given moment a year or a month or a week ago, and which will certainly be forgotten two years hence, it is a relief to turn to analyses that stand on firmer feet than those of individual opinion. There are greater forces than societal evolution, but for most of us who labor for international decency that is our element, after all. Dr. Keller's book is therefore a helpful book, since it is a sincere study of the internationalist aspects of this element.

The End of the War. By Walter A. Weyl. The Macmillan Company, New York. 323 p., including index. 1918. \$2.00.

If we prefer Dr. Weyl as an interpretative historian rather than as an analyst of current events, it is with no thought of condemning carelessly this admirable attempt to

orientate the United States at an evasive and fleeting moment of the war. Beginning with Chapter VII, page 139, this book is a helpful object against which to bounce one's own opinions, which may thus be caught occasionally at new and (if the figure will stand the tension) illuminative angles. Much that precedes Chapter VII has already been rendered a bit out of date. Italy's national policies, for example, are having a rebirth that renders the author's label "Sacred Egoism" a hindrance to thought rather than helpful. The Russian catastrophe, the noble impulse of Italy towards higher diplomacy, the closer alliance of the United States with her cobelligerents as each new 100,000 Americans in France tighten the bonds between them, these give the arguments against ruffian greed in the war a measure of futility. While Dr. Weyl is scolding us, we are already hitting the sawdust trail in good earnest. "Pacifists and Patriots" is a flattering analysis of our state of mind during the first six months of 1917. It is comforting to know that we were consistent—to those of us who knew that we were. If it convinces those who still rail at our cantankerousness, Dr. Weyl's service will be great indeed. Prior to page 139, the author's statements most appealing to the present reviewer are contained in his "Postscript," which logically and with sweet naturalness precedes the first chapter. The plea for political unity between the Allies, here presented, is, of course, no new plea at this moment, but it is nevertheless vital stuff for today and tomorrow. The chapters "The True Alignment" and "Obstacles to Internationalism" will be found particularly helpful in crystallizing thought.

Nationality in Modern History. By J. Holland Rose. The Macmillan Company, New York. 202 p. 1916. \$1.25.

This series of ten lectures by Dr. Rose, already familiar to a portion of the reading public, endeavors to trace the development of the conception of nationality from its dawn in France, Britain, and Spain, through its subsequent growth up to the present day. Much pleasant and profitable reading is here by the way, but several of Dr. Rose's conclusions provoke violent objection in the reviewer's mind. Nowhere appears a satisfactory definition of nationality, and one indeed detects an implication on the part of the author that none is to be found. The statement that nationality reached its zenith in 1885 is one only to be excused by the fact that the author chose an unfortunate moment for the study of nationality in its most modern form. Looking from out of chaos at the somnolent condition of the majority of the peoples prior to the flying apart of our comfortable little world of the pre-1914 period, it was perhaps not difficult to mistake slumber for permanent decline. If prophecy can find place here, we would say that Dr. Rose's book will need a final chapter as early as five years from now, and that his conclusion that internationalism must be preceded by a period of sloppy miscellaneousness will be omitted from the final version.

The Japanese Problem in the United States. By H. A. Millis. The Macmillan Company, New York. 334 p., including appendices. Illustrated. 1915. \$1.50.

Prof. Millis has cast this work in the form of a text book. It was published under the auspices of the Commission of Relations with Japan, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and bears the general earmarks of Dr. Sidney L. Gulick's indefatigable labors on behalf of a Japanese-American understanding. Although perhaps somewhat prejudiced, it apparently endeavors to present the facts in the case of Japanese immigration to this country and the Japanese situation in California and other Western States. The writer favors restrictions upon Japanese immigration, showing, incidentally, that the Government of Japan has expressed itself as content to uphold all reasonable restrictions that this country, through economic necessity, might wish to make. The issue is not over restrictions so much as prejudice and unfair and unreasonable partiality. The strongest argument that the author presents for re-